

property that the householder has purchased with the intent to use in his or her dwelling and is transported at the request of, and the transportation charges are paid to the carrier by, the householder; or

(2) Another party.

Noncontiguous domestic trade means transportation (except with regard to bulk cargo, forest products, recycled metal scrap, waste paper, and paper waste) subject to regulation by the Surface Transportation Board involving traffic originating in or destined to Alaska, Hawaii, or a territory or possession of the United States (see 49 U.S.C. 13102(15) and 13702).

Released or declared value means the assigned value of the cargo for reimbursement purposes, not necessarily the actual value of the cargo. Released value may be more or less than the actual value of the cargo. The released value is the maximum amount that could be recovered by the agency in the event of loss or damage for the shipments of freight and household goods.

[48 FR 42424, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 66 FR 2133, Jan. 10, 2001; 68 FR 28084, May 22, 2003; 71 FR 203, Jan. 3, 2006]

47.002 Applicability.

All Government personnel concerned with the following activities shall follow the regulations in Part 47 as applicable:

- (a) Acquisition of supplies.
- (b) Acquisition of transportation and transportation-related services.
- (c) Transportation assistance and traffic management.
- (d) Administration of transportation contracts, transportation-related services, and other contracts that involve transportation.
- (e) The making and administration of contracts under which payments are made from Government funds for—
 - (1) The transportation of supplies;
 - (2) Transportation-related services; or
 - (3) Transportation of contractor personnel and their personal belongings.

[71 FR 203, Jan. 3, 2006]

Subpart 47.1—General

47.101 Policies.

(a) For domestic shipments, the contracting officer shall authorize shipments on commercial bills of lading (CBL's). Government bills of lading (GBL's) may be used for international or noncontiguous domestic trade shipments or when otherwise authorized.

(b) The contract administration office (CAO) shall ensure that instructions to contractors result in the most efficient and economical use of transportation services and equipment. Transportation personnel will assist and provide transportation management expertise to the CAO. Specific responsibilities and details on transportation management are located in the Federal Management Regulation at 41 CFR parts 102-117 and 102-118. (For the Department of Defense, DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation.)

(c) The contracting officer shall obtain traffic management advice and assistance (see 47.105) in the consideration of transportation factors required for—

- (1) Solicitations and awards;
 - (2) Contract administration, modification, and termination; and
 - (3) Transportation of property by the Government to and from contractors' plants.
- (d)(1) The preferred method of transporting supplies for the Government is by commercial carriers. However, Government-owned, leased, or chartered vehicles, aircraft, and vessels may be used if (i) they are available and not fully utilized, (ii) their use will result in substantial economies, and (iii) their use is in accordance with all applicable statutes, agency policies and regulations.

(2) If the three circumstances listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section apply, Government vehicles may be used for purposes such as—

- (i) Local transportation of supplies between Government installations;
- (ii) Pickup and delivery services that commercial carriers do not perform in connection with line-haul transportation;
- (iii) Transportation of supplies to meet emergencies; and